

(From the Kansas City Enterprise, May 2.)

LATEST FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

Arrival of Tim Goodell, the Mountaineer, at Kansas City—Murder by the Blackfoot Indians—A Great Fight and Great Victory by the Snakes—The Cheyennes Preparing for War with the Troops—Talk with Long Chin—Feelings of the Sioux.

Tim Goodell, the celebrated mountaineer and guide, arrived in this city on Monday last. He spent the winter on Green river, west of the Rocky Mountains. The winter was one of the most severe ever known. The Utah Indians on Bitter Creek lost almost their entire stock of horses. From Mr. Goodell we learn the following particulars:

At the crossing of the North Platte he met an Indian trader named Saunders, who had just returned from an expedition in search of a Crow village. His party consisted, at setting out, of three white men and four Crow Indians. They were attacked on Powder river by a party of thirty Blackfeet, who killed one of the white men, named Scott, a Canadian trader, and two of the Crows. Saunders was wounded in the shoulder.

About three days after the above occurrence a band of Snake Indians came across a party of Blackfeet, numbering twenty-eight warriors, near Fremont's Peak, and after a hard battle, killed twenty-seven, leaving but one to tell the story to his tribe. This is the most successful battle ever fought in the mountains. The Snakes lost not a single brave. The wild rejoicings were going on in the tribe—feasting, dancing, and all descriptions of savage orgies being carried on day and night. They were so elated that they sent a portion of their scalps by a French trader to the Sioux, having as they said more than they wanted.

Goodell met Long Chin, the Sioux chief, who headed the murder of the mail party two years ago, and was a prisoner for some time at Fort Leavenworth, at the trading house of Major Dripps, at Ash Hollow, and had a long talk.

Long Chin told him that the Cheyennes had sent word to the Sioux that if they would meet them at the forks of the Platte, and take their old men, women and children to the lodges of the Sioux, north of the Platte, they would give them sixty or seventy horses and mules, and then the young men of the Sioux to join them in their excursions against the emigrant trains on the plains.

But Long Chin said he had been down among the whites, on their big boats, and seen many men, that he knew it was no use to fight, and that the Sioux would have nothing to do with the matter.

On his way in Mr. Goodell saw a few lodges of Cheyennes. They told him that they had killed more Indians than the whites had killed of them, and if the government wanted to make peace they were willing; but if more fight was wanted, they were ready. He also learned at Ash Hollow, through a Cheyenne squaw, the wife of a white man called Saylor Jack, that she had just returned from a visit to the village—that the Cheyennes were mostly collected on the Republican Fork of the Kansas, and that they were expecting a visit from the United States troops the coming summer. They did not expect or intend to fight the troops a great deal, but were going to put the women and children out of the way, and then scatter in small bands from the Platte to the Arkansas, and say that they can, in that way, "kill all they want, and get plenty of white women for procreans." This is their exact language.

(From the Lexington Express.)

LEAVENWORTH CITY, May 11, 1857.

Messrs. Editors:—I sent my right honorable self to write you a line or so. I arrived in this the will-be-greatest city in Kansas, on yesterday evening, found everything going on as swift as ever. Oh what a fast place we have of it up here, beats you all hollow, if you have got it will soon have a big brick church; one cannot go out of doors here without getting his corns tread on by some one. We are so crowded at this time that the Yankees have to pay the city twenty-five cents to sleep in the streets, and fifty to sleep in a goods box. The Yankees swear they will not go by the laws of Kansas—they went so far as to boot our acting Governor while he was making a speech at Lawrence; they refuse to pay their taxes to our city, because the present councilmen will not give up their seats and let others be elected; they say that they are strong enough now to beat us if we cut up, and that they intend to have their own way about everything. I am surprised at our papers begging them to vote; let them go, for should they vote we are beat, and beat badly, for they outnumber the pro-slavery party a long way—say 1,000 to 1,500 any how, if not more. Yet it is but little difference to us; should we beat them now by their not voting, they are strong enough to beat us hereafter, and change laws that we make now. Kansas is bound to come in at some time as an Abolitionist or Free State.

About 10 o'clock this morning, we were all sitting in Smoot, Russell & Co.'s banking-house, when we heard a noise like the coming together of many waters, and soon, tip, slip, and all lighting down came the whole end of the house. If ever you saw poor devils take to their heels, we did with the greatest pleasure in the world. We soon found ourselves out of danger, some fifty feet from the house. Soon there was over 1,000 persons collected together, looking on. In the course of an hour we raised courage enough to go inside and get the papers, and so on out. Every one looks well up here, and all are on the look-out to find a gold mine.

Letter from Gen. Shields.

FARRISBURG, Rice Co., M. T., April 15, 1857.

To the Editors of the Pioneer and Democrat:

GENTLEMEN:—Rumors have been in circulation in this region of the Territory for several days, that a band of Indians was in the vicinity of Mankato, burning houses and killing settlers. The post-boy has this moment arrived from St. Peters, and others have come in from the Blue Earth country, and all state that there is not the slightest foundation for these absurd reports.

I hope the papers of the Territory will hasten to correct any false impressions on this subject, as we know that if they get into circulation in the East, they will have the effect to deter emigrants from bringing their families to this Territory.

You may declare with truth that there is neither hostility nor sign of hostility amongst the Indian tribes in this Territory.

Yours, truly,

JAMES SHIELDS.

HAUNTED HOUSE.—There is one haunted house in Ohio! A law case recently came off in Marion county, which established the fact. A realtor had a house to let for one year. He left it in a few weeks, stating that it was haunted, and unfit to live in. It was for the year's rent; but a proved that the house was haunted, and best bid.

KANSAS.

Secretary Stanton's Answer to the Free State Men of Lawrence.

PROPOSITION OF THE FREE STATE MEN.

LAWRENCE, April 25, 1857.

Hon. F. P. Stanton, Acting Governor of Kansas Territory.

DEAR SIR:—In your address to the people of Lawrence last evening, we understood you to say, in substance, you would enforce the laws enacted by a legislature elected by the people of another State, until they should be repealed; and also, if the laws are unjust and distasteful, our remedy is the ballot box. History has indelibly recorded the fact, which Gen. McLean admitted in our presence last evening, that the ballot box was taken from the people of Kansas Territory on the 30th March, 1855, and has not to this day been returned. From that time to the present, the people have had no voice whatever in making laws or in selecting officers to administer them, notwithstanding the Washington declarations of the administration at Washington, and its friends elsewhere, that the people should be perfectly free to regulate their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

We are now invited to participate in an election of Delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to meet in September next, to form a Constitution and State Government. We are told that the election law is a good one, and the voice of the actual settlers can be heard at the polls, and justice will be meted out to all parties. We regret that the past conduct of the officers to superintend this election has not been such as to permit us to believe that they will secure a fair vote of the people; and the fact that many well-known citizens in Kansas are omitted from the registry list, and that as well-known citizens and residents of Missouri are registered, is conclusive proof to us that a fair election is not intended and will not be permitted by the officers who have thus far had the matter in charge. But if a fair election is intended, notwithstanding the body of men calling it, not withstanding the people of Kansas, and notwithstanding the people have already formed a constitution of which a large majority approve, we, the undersigned, are willing to overlook the past, and go into the election of Delegates to a Constitutional Convention, should a Convention of the people of Kansas convene, if the following course will be adopted by the officers of the election, to-wit:

1st. Two persons shall be selected in each township or district, to correct the registry list—one by the pro-slavery and one by the Free State party, who shall proceed in company to take the census and re-register all legal voters, and the Probate Judges shall correct their first lists, and the apportionment of delegates shall be made according to these returns.

2d. Four judges of election shall be elected from each voting precinct—two by the pro-slavery and two by the Free State party—and the names of three of said judges shall be required to a certificate of election to entitle a person to a seat in the convention.

We think your Excellency will at once perceive that such a course must be pursued to correct the list, or no correction can be made. We are informed by credible reports that in some districts non-residents to the number of thousands have already been registered, while actual Free State settlers have been refused; and how else can the lists be corrected than by a re-taking of the census by some person or persons who have regard for an oath? Testimony of a negative character can avail nothing; and to obtain positive testimony with reference to the residence of those enrolled from another State would be impossible, in the short time before the election.

That you have the power to take any course you may think proper to secure a fair election, we have no doubt. It is not material that the letter of the law calling the election should be strictly followed; indeed, no law at all is requisite, so that the will of a majority of the people can be ascertained. Congress can give legality to a Constitution formed in accordance with a previous Territorial act, or without one; and we trust your Excellency will restore the ballot-box to the people of Kansas in all its purity, at any risk of informality in minor and non-essential provisions of the election regulations.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

[Signed by Charles Robinson, and other citizens of Lawrence.]

SECRETARY STANTON'S REPLY.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., April 30, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—Your's of the 25th inst., reached me only by last night's mail. I proceeded with delay to reply to the proposition you make in reference to the election about to be held for Delegates to a Constitutional Convention.

As I take a different view of the laws of the Territory from that which you express, it will be impossible for me to consent to any new proceeding in opposition to that which has been sanctioned by the legislative authorities.

I did not hear from General McLean any such admission as you represent him to have made. That gentleman spoke only of his individual action in the particular mentioned, and whether that action was right or wrong, or whether it occurred in that individual instance only, or in a thousand others, by men either from Missouri or Massachusetts, it could not invalidate the laws which now prevail in the Territory. If I believed—as I do not believe—your assertion that the laws of Kansas were "enacted by a Legislature elected by the people of an adjoining State," it would still be impossible for me to set them aside—the attempt to do so would be an act of gross usurpation, not less objectionable in its character and effects than the fraudulent interference which you attribute to the people of Missouri. I must, therefore, say to you in the most explicit language, that I can do nothing which denies the authority and validity of the laws enacted within this Territory. Congress alone has power to abrogate them.

I have no authority over the Probate Judges. It is not my province to advise them in relation to the performance of their judicial functions. Yet it will not be improper for me to say, that it would be very judicious and becoming in them to obtain every possible information from respectable men of both parties, in order to enable them to correct the list of voters. If such impartial men of their own will and within the time limited by law, could take a new census and present it to the Probate Judges with sufficient proof of its fairness and accuracy, I think the Probate Judges would be bound to adopt it, and return it to the Governor as the true list legally corrected. I should be sorry to see any Probate Judge in the Territory refuse to receive the sworn testimony of two respectable men, differing in politics, as to any matter within their knowledge, connected with the residence of citizens, and their qualification as voters. I do not believe such a wrong can possibly have occurred, and therefore say, that if you had been desirous of obtaining a correct list of voters for the coming election, you had it in your power to accomplish that object in perfect conformity with the law.

Another "Rare Case."—Gov. King, of New York, returned to the President of the Hudson River railroad a free pass which that gentleman had sent him, with a polite note, saying that his official position would not permit him to use it.

It is not my purpose to reply to your statement of facts. I cannot do so from any personal knowledge enabling me either to admit or deny the facts. I may say, however, I have heard statements quite as authentic as your own, and in some instances from members of your own party, to the effect that your political friends have very generally, indeed, almost universally, refused to participate in the pending proceedings for registering the names of the legal voters. In some instances they have given fictitious names, and in numerous others they have refused to give any names at all. You cannot deny that your party have heretofore resolved not to take part in the registration, and it appears to me that without indulging in ungenerous suspicions of the integrity of officers, you might well attribute any errors and omissions of the sheriffs to the existence of this well known and controlling fact. I forbear to say anything of the unreasonableness of your requirement that we shall set aside the law in order to accomplish what you have refused to do in obedience to its provisions, but I will be happy to learn, that you, gentlemen, and your party friends, generally, have been at work in earnest with a view to enable the Probate Judges to present a true and perfect list of the legal voters of the Territory. You have had power to correct the lists—if you have failed to do it, the fault will be your own.

In reference to your proposition to appoint four Judges of Election at every place of voting, I have to say that the law very wisely authorizes only three. The Governor has nothing to do with their appointment. It is not in my power, therefore, to adopt your suggestions in this particular. If I had any authority in the matter, I would, in every instance, appoint as Judges of Election, one Republican of your party, one National Democrat in favor of a Free State, and one National Democrat in favor of making a slave State; this would be quite as fair and impartial a mode of proceeding as ever is, or indeed can be adopted by political parties in any country. I most sincerely hope the Probate Judges may adopt this suggestion, or any other which may better avail to secure a perfectly fair and independent expression of the popular will.

I have the honor to be most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FRED'K P. STANTON, Secretary,

and Acting Governor of Kansas Territory.

To C. ROBINSON, and others.

(The following paragraph from Mr. Stanton's inaugural on his assuming the duties of Acting Governor of Kansas, our curious readers may be pleased to compare with the above reply.)

I need scarcely say that all the power of the Territorial Executive will be exerted with equal impartiality to prevent fraud, to suppress violence, and to secure to every citizen a fair opportunity for the safe and peaceful exercise of the election privilege; and it will be no less the duty than the earnest desire and the great pleasure of the Governor, or acting Governor of the Territory, to carry out, in good faith, the policy avowed by the President of the United States, in his recent Inaugural Address, in which he declares it to be "the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote."

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM MURDERED BY WOMEN IN NEW YORK.—We take the following from the New York Tribune of Wednesday:

An extraordinary excitement was created in Bond street, yesterday, by the gathering in front of Mrs. Cunningham's residence of a disorderly mob of women and boys. The women, about thirty in number, held a sort of drum beat court martial, and unanimously agreed that Mrs. Cunningham was guilty of murder, and ought to be driven from the city. With the help of the boys they made an attack on the house, stoning the windows and doors, ringing the bell, making hideous faces, and shouting their opinions in a very delicate way. The attack was continued until the arrival of an officer, who took the most active of the Amazons to the lock up.

POISONOUS APPLE-BUTTER.—Last week a family residing in the Southeastern part of town, purchased apple-butter at market, and ate freely thereof. Soon afterwards they all took sick, and for a time it was feared some of the members would die. They subsequently recovered, but not until having suffered much pain. This poisonous apple-butter is attributed to its having been boiled in a copper kettle, and that either the fire was permitted to get too low, or, when boiled, the apple-butter had been left too long in the kettle. Copper kettles, when used in preparing things to be eaten or drunk, need much watching.—York Pennsylvaniaian.

AN ITEN FOR OLD BECK.—On Wednesday night, at the Opera, in New York city, Col. Fremont and Ex-President Fillmore sat side by side in a front seat, listening to GAZZARINI's "Norma," apparently entirely forgetful that the latter was a Presidential election last fall. If Mr. Buchanan could have looked in and seen how perfectly satisfied and placid these two rivals of his appeared in their defeat, we are not sure but that he would have envied them their happy escape from the toils and troubles of the White House.

A man named Aaron Bedbug, of Montgomery County, Kentucky, intends petitioning the Legislature to change his name. He says that his sweet-heart, whose name is Olivia, is unwilling that he should be called A. Bedbug, she O. Bedbug, and the little ones Little Bedbugs. We hope the Legislature will change the name.—There is no telling how many Bedbugs may spring up if they don't do it.

RECKING THE COMET INTO THE GROUND.—The Indianapolis Journal advances a new and very striking theory of the "Aurora Borealis," viz: That a comet has at some time hit the earth at the Northern Pole, and run into Symme's Hoop, leaving its tail sticking out, the flapping of which makes aurora light.

A LUCKY MAN.—One of our exchange announces that a Mr. White, living in Venice, Pennsylvania, was recently murdered in his own bed by some one who wished to get his money. The editor adds that "Jackie Mr. White had deposited his money in bank the day before." Mr. White lost nothing but his life.

ANOTHER "RARE CASE."—Gov. King, of New York, returned to the President of the Hudson River railroad a free pass which that gentleman had sent him, with a polite note, saying that his official position would not permit him to use it.

IMPORTANT TO SETTLERS IN THE TERRITORIES OF MINNESOTA, KANSAS, AND NEBRASKA.—By a joint resolution of Congress, approved March 23, 1857, valid pre-emption claims under the law of 4th September, 1841, and municipal pre-emption under the law of 23d May, 1855, on the 16th and 36th sections, heretofore reserved for school purposes, where the settlements have been or may be prior to the surveys, will be recognized.

In any and all of these cases, and also in the event of any part of such sections being reserved "for public uses" before the surveys, then other lands are to be selected for school purposes by the proper authorities, in lieu thereof, agreeably to the provisions of an act of Congress approved 20th May, 1826.

We understand that the necessary instructions and circulars in regard to this very important law have been issued from the General Land Office to the district offices in the Territories mentioned; and, in order that the bona fide settlers may be fully advised in reference to the course to be pursued by them to secure their claims, a circular has been issued to the following effect:

1st. That when the approved plat of survey has not yet been returned, the party preferring a claim under the law of 1841 must file his declaratory statement indicating the land claimed, within three months after the receipt of such approved plat at the district office.

2d. That where the plat is now in the Register's Office, the declaration must be filed within three months from the first publication of the circular.—Washington Union.

A FAIR HIT.—The Buffalo Commercial has the following in regard to the late marriage of Miss Boker to her father's coachman:

Mr. John Dean, a coachman in New York, has driven his team over the way of a Mr. Boker, wine merchant, who resides in the Fifth Avenue. All the members of the family were injured except a daughter of Mr. Boker, who was saved by the presence of mind of Mr. Dean. No blame is attached to the driver!

LAND WARRANTS.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office claims that where the price of land is raised by bidding, a land warrant cannot legally be laid; consequently all those warrants laid on such land (and the excess paid in money) must be taken up, and the money paid instead, viz: one dollar and twenty five cents per acre. The decision will tend to reduce the value of land warrants.

LEGAL TENDER.—The following item from Thompson's Bank Note Reporter may be new to some of our readers: "American gold coin in any amounts; American silver to the amount of five dollars; three cent pieces to the amount of thirty cents, and one cent pieces to the amount of ten cents, are legal tender."

A gentleman writing from Leocompton, Kansas, says: "On my way out of town to-day, I met three wagons, one of them had eight barrels of flour, the other two sixteen barrels of whiskey; in about that proportion is the two articles used in Leocompton."

A Postmaster in Iowa was recently removed, because, being a cripple, he was obliged to go on crutches; his successor, however, is unable to read, and accordingly spreads the mail matter out before his customers, and they pick out their own.

Tamouche, a war chief of the Utah Indians, put two native physicians to death, because they failed to cure two of his wives who died under their care. He sent them, in his own philanthropic expression, "to look after their patients."

PRINTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Gen. Packer, the democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, is a printer by trade. The two U. S. Senators and the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania were formerly printers.

HISTORICAL.—The original Wampum belt presented by the Indian Chiefs to William Penn, has been presented to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, by Mr. Granville J. Penn.

In Andover, last year, \$5 premium was offered to the boy who would destroy the largest number of caterpillars; the consequence was, 20,000 nests were destroyed.

KANSAS.—Information from Kansas conveys the intelligence that the population of that Territory has doubled since the river opened in the last of February.

REMARKED.—Col. Lane, of Kansas notoriety, is married again, his former wife, from whom he had been divorced, being his bride.

The Legislature of Missouri has been presented with a Bible. When the Governor was sworn in, they had to borrow one from the penitentiary.

The London Star of February seventh has news that the Mississippi river was frozen over as far up as Pittsburgh!

The London Critic says that the works of Dickens are better known in France than those of Shakespeare.

WHITE CLOUD MARKETS.	
Flour, per sack of 26 lbs.	\$3.25.
Corn, " " bushel.	1.00.
Oats, " "	.90.
Potatoes, " "	1.50.
Corn Meal, " "	1.40.
Wood, " cord.	2.80.
Eggs, " dozen.	15.
Butter, " lb.	20.
Hams, " "	16.
Bacon, " "	14.
Lard, " "	12 1/2.
Tallow, " "	10.
Sugar, " "	16 1/2.
Coffee, " "	16 1/2.
Rice, " "	10.
Tea, " "	50c. to 1.00.
Salt, " sack.	3.25.
Dried Apples, " lb.	16 1/2.
Dried Peaches, " "	16 1/2.
Salt Fish, " "	8.
Molasses, " gallon.	1.20.
Tar, " "	50.
Vinegar, " "	25.
Whiskey, " by the barrel.	60.
Nails, " 100 lbs.	6.50.
Iron, " lb.	6c. to 10c.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails, AT OREGON, MISSOURI.

EASTERN MAIL.—From St. Joseph, Mo. Arrives 6 P. M., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WESTERN MAIL.—From Council Bluffs, Iowa. Arrives 6 A. M., Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

WHITE CLOUD MAIL.—Arrives 11 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

IOWA POINT MAIL.—Departs 7 A. M., Arrives 3 P. M., Saturdays.

JAMES J. RULEY, P. M.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS, AND

Fourth of July Celebration, AT WHITE CLOUD, K. T.

THERE will be, on the FOURTH OF JULY, 1857, A LARGE SALE OF LOTS, and a FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION, at the above-named City. GENERAL DOWNSHIP will deliver an address on the occasion. All of the citizens of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and the rest of mankind, are invited to be present.

Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska embrace one of the richest, most beautiful and healthful sections of country in the Union—indeed, no portion of the globe excels the above region in loveliness, and in natural advantages and resources.

White Cloud, having a fine site, a splendid Rock Landing, and being the most Western and accessible point on the Missouri River, in the Territory, must command the trade and business of this rich and extensive region. It is the key to all of Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska; and such being the case, it is destined to be, at no distant day, a large City.

The Proprietors of the City have, at the recent Land Sales, procured, by purchase of the General Government, a perfect title to the land embraced in the town site, and good and unimpaired title to the whole of the day of sale, to all who may purchase Lots.

Terms of Sale.—One-third Cash, and the remainder in six and twelve months.

An excellent Band of Music has been engaged for the occasion, and a Free Barbecue will be served up.

By order of the Directors of the WHITE CLOUD CITY COMPANY.

June 11, '57, ds.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at White Cloud, Kansas, June 10, 1857.

Blair Joel, Logan John, Blair David, Mallory Charles, Fennell M. M., Malloy C. C., Edgely Benjamin, Payne Joseph, C. F. JENNINGS, P. M.

SPAULDING HOUSE,

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

ENOCH SPAULDING, PROPRIETOR.

IN order to do justice to the rapidly increasing travelling and local custom, the Proprietor of this House has determined to make a large addition to it, and fit it up to accommodate the public in the best style.

His House still remains open, where he will endeavor to entertain and render comfortable all who may favor him with a call. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

June 11, '57, ds.

Carpenters Wanted!

10 GOOD CARPENTERS are wanted by the subscriber, at White Cloud, immediately, to whom liberal wages will be paid.

June 11, '57. M. B. BOWERS.

A. C. BEVAN, AND

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

OREGON, MO.

June 11, '57, ds.

To Brick Makers!

THE WHITE CLOUD TOWN COMPANY want One Million of Brick made and burned this season, for which the highest price will be paid.

June 4, '57, ds.

C. F. JENNINGS, G. A. BRIGGS.

JENNINGS & BRIGGS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

WHITE CLOUD, K. T.

Wholesale & Retail!

WE are receiving and opening a large and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, SADDLERY, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, PAINTS & OILS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.

Also, a large lot of BUILDING MATERIAL, PINE LUMBER, DOORS and SASH, which will sell at a small advance on St. Louis cost.

White Cloud, Kansas, June 4, 1857, ds.

M. B. BOWERS,

CARPENTER AND JOINER,

Shop on Main Street, Opposite Jennings & Briggs' Store.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

IS prepared to execute all work in his line, with promptness and care.

June 4, '57, ds.

R. G. TORREY, N. M. LAFIT.

TORREY & LAFIT,

Land & General Agents & Surveyors

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

WE will promptly attend to investing Money, paying Taxes, locating and selling Land Warrants, Surveying Town Sites, subdividing Sections, etc. Will lay out and sell Town Shares and Lots, and do a General Agency Business.

REFERENCES.—J. W. PARKER, Parker's Express, Iowa; E. B. FAIRBANK, President Michigan Central College; J. BAKER, President Allegheny College, Pa.; C. F. TENDLER, Tenn.; JAMES FORSTER, Oregon; Mr. Hon. J. P. HELZER, Auburn, N. Y. June 4, '57, ds.

Great Excitement on the Frontier!

BORDER RUFFIANS ABOUT TO INVADE KANSAS!

BY late advices from Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, we learn that KAUCHER & JESTER are about to invade our peaceful shores, armed to the teeth with CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CRIBS, and a great many other Household conveniences, too tedious to mention, which they expect to sell at fair prices, and for Cash. They will spare neither age nor sex, rich nor poor, will treat the honest poor, and take the money from the rich; high or low. No political or religious creed can be taken as an excuse for not purchasing their work, as it is as good as any in the country, and more durable than all the furniture ever shipped from St. Louis or Cincinnati. The people have been humbugged with Eastern trash long enough, and it is high time now that they open their eyes, and "knock under" to KAUCHER & JESTER.

All classes of society—men of all conditions, from the cradle to the grave, will find it to their advantage to call upon them for whatever they may want.

KAUCHER & JESTER

Are prepared to execute all orders for Collars, with neatness and dispatch.

Job Work of every description done to order.

Damaged Furniture of every description repaired.

They may be found at their Head Quarters, near Ut & Watson's Steam Mill, Oregon, Mo. June 4, '57, ds.

WANTED, 2,000 Cords Wood!

I will pay Cash for 2,000 CORDS WOOD, at or near White Cloud, Kansas.